TY INTELLIGENCE. THE WIRE BRIDGE.

When it was Built and How it was Tested-Its Predecossor and its Appointed

The Wire Bridge at Fairmount is soon to be supplanted by another of more beautiful pro-portions and greater strength, and if it serves portions and greater strength, and if it serves the community as well, in proportion to its cost, as that which now spans the river, there will be no reason to complain of the heavy expense it is to entail. The Wire Bridge was erected in 1841 by the accusty authorities, and was at that time justly regarded as a marvel of ingenuity and beauty. Its immediate predecessor was unique, quite handsome in appearance, and had gallautly withstood the elements and severe service until one Saturday night, when it was assailed by fire and soon fell into the river a was assailed by fire and soon fell into the river a mass of charred ruins. This wooden bridge censisted of a single arch of \$40 feet span, resting on abutments of stone, and was said to have been at least 90 feet longer than that of any other bridge in the world. Its cost was \$155,000.

The wire for the present structure was manufactured on the west bank of the Schuylkill. The practicability of suspending s bridge across the river upon wire cables was ridiculed by some, while others regarded it with an admixture of wonder and doubt. It was the first attempt on the western continent to erect a wire suspension bridge. The cables were made not by twisting the wire strands, but by laving a number together and binding them at intervals of a yard. During its construction large crowds of curious people were constantly upon the banks of the river. When at last it was com-pleted—and the lookers on could not but admire its proportions—there were plenty of doubters who predicted that it would be perilous to cross it. The tests were of the most satisfactory character. First, forty carts, each loaded with stone, were drawn upon the bridge, the breathless audience momentarily expecting that they would suddenly drop into the river.

It remained secure. Then a couple of scows, laden with coal, were brought beneath it at high tide and chained, and when the water subsided remained suspended in the air. Upon the day following droves of cattle were sent over, and yet the structure stood this strain, and assured the public that there was no peril in crossing it. Upon its dedication to public uses, a regiment of soldiers was marche across it, a regiment of soldiers was marche; across it, and then followed a vast concourse, and the success of the first wire suspension bridge of America was established. This bridge cost but \$55,000, and has outlived the period of service for which it was guaranteed by ten years.

The bridge that is to succeed it is to cost

\$800,000, and with its approaches stretching squares from their respective banks will be about 2700 feet long. The span over the river will be equal to that of the present one, but having two roadways. The work will probably be commenced this fall.

ANOTHER PROSPECT OF PRISON LIFE.— Ezekiel Carson, with the impressive alias of "Peanuts," and Albert Riley, were this morning arrested by Detective Haggerty, at a house on the corner of Ninth and Morgan streets, for complicity in the robbery of an old Quaker, named Jeremiah Pratt, of Newtown, Delaware county, Pa. On the morning of Tuesday last, Mr. Pratt was walking along Market street, be-tween Fourth and Fifth streets, when three young men ran against him, and sadly confused the venerable gentleman by their awkward, bungling manner, which he innocently supposed

bungling manner, which he innocently supposed was the result of rustic simplicity or recent Bacchanalian indulgences.

Eventually he got clear of them, and while yet congratulating himself upon his escape, suddenly, to his great dismay, discovered that his coat was cut and his pocket-book gone—a pocket-book which contained between \$500 and \$600 in cash and a Lehigh Valley Rallroad bond. Detectives Gordon and Haggerty were at once put upon the trail and succeeded in getting a clue to the pickpockets, and this resulted in clue to the pickpockets, and this resulted in their arrest by Haggerty. Both of these fellows are professional thieves and are notorious for the crimes they have perpetrated. Both have served in prison, to which place it is hoped, for the good of the public, they will speedily return.

FIRES DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1871. Captain McCusker, of the Fire Insurance Patrol, submits this statement of the fires during March of the present year;—Of the 41 fires, 22 were the result of accident, 8 incendiary, 5 suppossed incendiary, 4 carelessness, 1 spontaneous combustion, and 1 unknown. The buildings occupied were 12 dwellings, 2 boarding-uc uses, 3 trimming stores, 1 upholstering establishment, 1 confectionery establishment, 1 furniture wareroom, 1 tavern, 1 brewery, 1 junk shop, 1 broker's office, 1 cook shop, 1 eating saloon, 1 felting manufactory, 2 dye-houses, 1 beer saloon, 1 cigar store, 1 green house, 2 cabinet stores, 1 scale factory, 1 wheelwright shop, 1 storehouse, 1 coal cil legar store, 1 species house, 2 species hous 1 coal oil lamp store, i smoke house, 1 woollen mill, 1 cotton-picker house.

The greatest loss was at the fire on the morning of the 30th ult., at Nos. 218, 220, and 223 South Second street. The majority of the other fires were trifling.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST .- At the City Institute, Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, Hon. S. Garfielde, he Congressional delegate from Washington Territory, will lecture this evening upon the "Climate and Resources of the Great North-The Northern Pacific Railroad project has attracted the attention of the public of late to our Northwestern territory, and any information with regard to what promises to be at no distant day one of the most prosperous and thickly populated sections of the Union is eagerly sought for. Mr. Garfielde, in his lecture this evening, will give his personal experiences, and a highly interesting discourse may be ex-

A CORRECTION.-Lieutenant Brurein desires us to state that the officer charged with assault and battery on a citizen in a beer saloon, the particulars of which case were reported yesterday, does not belong to the Seventh (Brurein's) district, but to the Eighth district. The statement that the policeman was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity when the attack was made proves to be correct. He was removed from the police force this morning. malady of the unfortunate officer is the result of sun-stroke received while in the discharge of his duties, at Twelfth and Ogden streets, on one of the hottest days last summer.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF. -Officer Monaghan, of the Fifth district, this morning arrested one James Moore, who is charged with the theft of two suits of clothing the property of Robert Smith, from the boarding-house of Mrs. Maro-ney, No. 1083 South street. Moore took lodgings at the place two weeks ago. He failed to pay his board, and, by a peculiar system of logi-cal reasoning, thought to discharge his liability by running away with the clothing. Moore will be heard before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

PRESENTATION.—Sergeant Charles M. Stoud, of the Twelfth Police district, was yesterday, at his residence, the recipient of a handsomely framed card, containing the photographs of the officers composing his section, the gift being designed by the men as a testimonial of their regard for their sergeant. The formality of presenting the same was performed by Officer Jacob Glasemire.

RUNAWAY .- At 12 o'clock to-day a horse at tached to a hose carriage of the P. F. D broke his fastenings at Tenth and Wharton streets, and ran down Tenth street, striking and break-ing the awning posts before Mr. Dougherty's store, at Tenth and Reed streets, smashing a wagon, and was checked only by plumping up

against another horse. SOCIAL SCIENCE .- This evening Hon. Thomas Cochran, President of the Board of Revision, will lecture before the Social Science Associa-tion, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, upon "Local Taxation in Philadelphia." This is a subject of interest to every citizen, and there

should be a large attendance. ORDER OF GOOD FELLOWS .- The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of Good Fellows of this State will meet in this city this afternoon.

THE FAMILY OF L. BEAN .- "W. C. D." this morning sends us \$5 towards the above deserving KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Third Day's Session of the Supreme Lodge-The Business Transacted this Morning.

The Supreme Lodge assembled at 9 o'clock this morning, in the asual place, the Supreme Chancellor in the chair.

The Committee on the State of the Order pre-

sented a report. Frederick G. Calvert, Esq., of the District of Columbia, moved that the report be considered

The following are the sections considered:-"The acts and proceedings in creating and forming grand and subordinate lodges, by the Supreme Chanceller, be approved and ratified."

Mr. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend, and add to the report "except in jurisdictions where Grand Lodges have heretofore

The first, as amended, was adopted.
"The power in relation to taking the order into foreign countries be continued." Adopted.
"That no lodges composed of either ladies, persons of color, or persons under age, be recognized, and the Supreme Chancellor be authorized to make a public declaration of the same, to prevent deception." Laid over for the

The translation of the ritual into the Bohemian language be approved." Adopted.
"That O. S. H. Cohen, of South Carolina;
Heiser, of Minnesota; Roth, of Kansas; Parkin,
of New Brunswick; Jobson, of North Carolina;
Blackburn, of Alabama; Ottis, of Vermont; and H. M. Small, of Louisiana, be made Past Grand

Mr. Douglass, of Ohio, moved to adopt the above. Carried. That the Grand Lodges of Iowa, New Hamp-

shire, Rhode Island, Georgia, Louisiana, and Wisconsin have six P. G. C.'s each at their next regular annual session. This was amended that the number be five instead of six. The original number was re-

tained, however. "That the degree of P. G. C. be conferred upon Past V. G. C. John Stotzer, of Fa."

Adopted. "That the copyrighting of the seal and incorporating of the Supreme Lodge be approved.'
The Committee on the State of the Order made an additional report, passing papers re-ferred to them to other committees. Moved to lay upon the table, upon which the yeas were

ealled. The vote was as fellows:—
Yeas—Messrs. Barton, Bewns, Brunner, Calvert, Comstock, Dunn, Douglass, Gerhardt, German, Goss, Goodrich, Gardner, Hodgson, Hanchel, Jones, King, Kennedy, and Kester.

Nays.—Mesers. Blancbois, Bohannon, Berry, Coppes, Cobb. Cole, Carty, Cashman, De Haven, French, Gray, Joslin. Nays, 12.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE .- The monthly session of this body was held last evening.

The President, Mr. Coleman Sellers, announced that Lieutenant E. E. Dutton, M. D., would read a paper on the use of pulverized fuel.

The same was an able discussion of the principle, and was well substantiated by personal observation. Dr. Wahl, the resident secretary, then followed with his report on novelties in science,

which was more than usually full. Amongst the scientific items he mentioned some ingenious applications of the spectroscope, some new experiments in photographic printing; and some recent investigations to test the influence of cold on the strength and brittleness of iron and steel. In reference to the last the secretary expressed the belief that they were unreliable, as the investigators had altogether overlooked the chemical character of the mate-

rials they employed.

In mechanics a number of new inventions were introduced. We will mention an ingenious were introduced. We will mention at ingenious mode of applying electro-magnetism to the pulling of teeth, by means of a device invented by Dr. Bonvill, of this city. An improved flower casket. A design of the American Safe Company for further protection of valuables against fire. In conclusion, Dr. Robert E. Rogers intro-duced a discovery which he has made in the application and use of air with steam as a motor. His remarks were illustrated by the use of the lantern, and excited much interest.

ATTEMPTED FORGERY .- A few days ago parties entered the office of P. S. Peterson & brokers, No. 39 South Third street, Philadelphia, and purchased drafts of small amounts, one being for \$39 45, drawn to the order of J. Hill & 60. This draft was to-day presented to the agent of Peterson & Co. in New York for payment, but the amount of the draft had been altered to \$1910 00. The New York house had fortunately been advised by telegraph of the amount for which the draft of Hill & Co. was drawn, and before making payment telegraphed to Philadelphia to see if a mistake had been made in the figures. This of course led to the detection of the fraud. The draft presented in New York bore the number of the draft issued in this city, but it was found on examination that the amount had not been altered, but that a new draft had been forged for a larger amount. on which the number of the former draft was retained. Theforgers have not yet been arrested but the detectives are on their track.

JOSEPH N. PORTER, formerly one of the mem bers of the late firm of Engle, Rothermel & Co., coal dealers, of this city, died suddenly vesterday at Danville, Pa., of inflammation of the bowels. His remains will arrive in this city this afternoon.

DROWNED.—An unknown woman was found drowned at Vine street wharf this morning. The body had been in the water for a long time It was attired in a brown dress, with black but-tons, a Balmoral petticoat, small plaid shawl, and gaiter shoes. It was taken to the Morgue.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN DARBY, - Some time during last night burglars entered and robbed the dwelling-house of a Mr. Lloyd, in Darby, and to cover up their crime set fire to the build ing, which burned to the ground.

WIFE-BEATERS .- Henry Riley, who lives a No. 1630 Kater street, beat his wife last night, for which offense Alderman Dallas has held him in bail. It is asserted that Mrs. Riley was drunk.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY .- Excelsior Lodge, No. 46, I. O. of O. F., will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, at Handel and Haydn Hall,

on Tuesday evening, April 25. P. F. D .- The members of the new Fire De partment this morning received warrants for the

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

wages due under the new system.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Stroud. Edw. Maginnis vs. Stephen McKenney. An action to recover for whisky sold and delivered. District Court, No. 2-Judge Lynd,

William O'Donnell vs. Frank Godwin. At action to recover damages for an assault and battery, plaintiff alleging that after he had done work for defendant, and had been paid, the latter hit him on the head with a hoe. The defense alleged that plaintiff began the difficulty and defendant acted in self-defense. Jury out. John G. Miller vs. Lewis Shallcross. An action to recove back money alleged to have been paid to do adant under false representations in

upon a mortgage. On trial. Serious Charge.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Parson.

John Fenner, an old flagman in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company, was put on trial charged with an indecent assault and battery upon a little girl but eight years old. The de tails of the case are not proper for publication, and at the close of our report the trial was still

in progress. WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS SNGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.
PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always

on hand.

JOHN LINERD,

11 80 WEMSP No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Both Houses Adjourn Sine Die.

Disgraceful Scene in the Mouse.

Butler Winds Up the Session with a Row

Bills Signed by the President. Senate to be Reconvened May 10.

FROM NEW YORK.

BY ASSOCIATED PEESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The New Capital Commission. ALBANY, April 20 .- The Seaste has agreed to the names of the new capitol commission already published, and put in a supply bill, and increased the appropriation from \$250,000 to \$650,000. The bill has not yet been finally agreed to, and this may be changed. The Buffale police bill passed the House.

Theatrical Suit. NEW YORK, April 20 .- The suit of Sigismund Wyandt against the New York Stadt Theatre, to recover \$8500 for a contract for nine performances in opera in Philadelphia, is on trial in the Marine Court. The engagement was cancelled after the second performance.

Passing a Forged Check. New York, April 20 .- A man giving the name of Berrian Gay, claiming to be a merchant from Archer, Florida, has been arrested here charged with passing a forged check for \$8000 on Samuel Rosevelt & Co. Since his arrest several other merchants have entered similar charges against

Export of Specie to-day, \$414,000.

The Erie Stock Trouble. NEW YORK, April 20.—The governing committee of the Stock Exchange has reported in favor of keeping Erie shares on call, as a trust company, had agreed not to register their new stock for thirty days.

The Legislature. ALBANY, April 20 —The House rejected the resolution to amend the Constitution so as to fund the canal debt and make the canals free.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President to-day signed and approved the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey the United States Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, to the trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural College, for educational purposes; an act to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road; an act to enable the Houghto mortgage its road; an act to enable the Hough-ton and Ontonagon Railroad Company to make a survey of its road; an act for the relief of Nicholas P. Trist, negotiator of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo; an act amending the thirty-second section of the Internal Revenue act of July, 1870, so as to provide that in case of difference in width of gauge of connecting railroads the goods may be immediately transferred from one car to another, under the personal supervision of an inspector, and such rules and regulations as the Secretary

of the Treasury may prescribe.

An act to enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company to relocate a portion of its road. An act for the restoration of Commander

George A. Stevens, United States Navy, to the active from the retired list. An act to create a port of delivery at Potomac,

Va., and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the payment of duplicate checks of disbursing officers. Congress at this session has passed about forty bills of a public and private character.

Proclamation of the President. The President will to-day issue a proclamation convening the Senate in extraordinary session on the 10th of May. The session will be for the consideration of business which by that time will be perfected by the Joint High Commission. Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following hominations—First Lieutenant David Kinzel, 5th Artillery, to be captain; Second Lieu-tenents Thomas R. Adams and James Crung to be first lieutenants in 24th Infantry; and Second Lieuconnt B. M. Custer to be first lieutenant.

The Subscriptions to the New Loan. np to 2 o'clock, to-day, were \$260,000. Secretary Boutweil will leave Washington on Monday for Chicago, to be absent about ten days on private business.

for the week ending April 8:-New York \$3,242,816
Philadelphia 125,630 232,582 Disgraceful Scene.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, April 20.—There was quite a scene on the floor of the House before the adjournment, between Messrs. Butler and Farnsworth, and at one time the parties came near a personal collision. Farnsworth charged Butler ith embezzlement of the funds of the National

Soldiers' Asylum, and perjury.
Mr. Beck replied to Butler's attack on Garrett Davis, and said he had seen Farnsworth shake his fist under Butler's nose in the committeeroom in the presence of members of the House, and Butler did not resent it. The whole scene is pronounced disgraceful by nearly every member of the House. Congress has adjourned sine

Substitute for Mr. Sherman's Amendment to the Ku-klux Bill. The Ku-klux bill, as passed by both houses, has Mr. Sherman's amendment struck out and

the following substituted:-Section 6. That any person or persons having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in the second section of this act, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act, which such first-named person or persons, by reasonable diligence, could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action, provided that such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased persons shall have such action therefor and may recover not exceeding \$5000 damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person. prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall negled or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, April 20.—Cotton very quiet; sales 1600 bales uplands at 14½c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour duil and prices favor buyers; sales 8000 barrels State at \$6@7; Ohlo at \$6.50@9. Wheat duil and nominal; new spring, \$1.57@1.00; winter red and amber Western, \$1.08@1.65. Corn dull; sales 24,000 bushels Ohlo at 65@68c. Beef unchanged. Pork quiet; new mess, \$18.90@19. Lard duil; steam, 10½@11½c.; lettile, 11½c.; Whisky steady at 91c. FROM EUROPE.

ST ASSOCIATED PRESS, Exclusively to The Reening Telegraph.

The Fighting at Asnieres. Lennon, April 30.-Advices from Versailles. to-day report that the fighting ftill continues at Asnieres, where the insurgents are making a desperate and bloody attempt to regain their lost position. The Versailles troops have succeeded in obtaining possession of Asnieres, and found that the suburb had suffered severely from the pillage and marauding of the insurgent troops. The streets were lined with furniture and articles of wearing apparel. An effort was made by Dombrowski

To Bally the Nationals, but resulted in failure. One of the officers of his staff was arrested on suspicion of treachery. The Versailles troops show no sign of wavering, and keep the advantageous position they have secured with calmness and determination. All the railroads are now commanded by the Versailles troops, and insurgents are unable to

CONGRESS.

receive supplies of provisions from outside the

BORTY-SECOND TERM-FIRST SESSION.

Senate. Measrs. Conkling and Davis, of Kentucky, were appointed to wait on the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make Congress was now ready to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Scott all bills on the table, patitions, etc., were referred to their appropriate committees.

Mr. West introduced a bill to incorporate the Louisiana, Kar sas and New Merico Railroad Company. Referred.

At 13 20 the Senate went into Executive session.
At 13 20 the Senate went into Executive session.
At two o'clock the doors were reopened, when the committee to wait on the President reported he had no intrher communication to mark.
The President pro tem., Mr. Anthony, then declared the first season of the Forty-second Congress adjourned without day.

The House met at half-past 10 o'nlock, and received a message from the Secate announcing its agreement to the conference report on the Ku-klun hill and this passage of the concurrent resolution for a final adjournment at 2 o'clock to day.

The House proceeded to consider the conference report on the Ku-klun hill.

Mr. Poland, who presented the report, proceeded to explain and advocate it, the members gathering around him to hear his remarks.

At the conclusion of Mr. Poland's remarks, Mr. Cox said that he presumed that the section did not mean anything.

Mr. Scofield—Of course it does not, and was not designed to.

hr. Scofield—Of course it does not, and was not designed to.

Mr. Scofield—Of course it does not, and was not designed to.

Mr. Cox—Go on with your music. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shellabarger thought it was quite unfair to the true effect and scope of the substitute to say of it that it did not mean anything and was not designed to mean anything, and he proceeded to explain, with some particularity, the provisions and effect of the substitute.

He thought there was much sirtue in it, and that it would be a beneficent and restraining element in the bill.

Mr. Whitthorne, the minority member of the conference committee, said he had not signed the report, particularly on account of its retaining the section for a test each to jurors, a measure which the Democratic side of the House regar, ed with more horror than it even did the Sherman amendment. He appealed to the House to pause before it sent such a measure to the people of the South, and not to provoke them more.

Mr. Kerr expressed the opinion that there did not exist in the country any such condition of things as wall justify the enactment of the bill, either in its original form or in its modified form. There was no intelligent popular sentiment in the country that demanded or justified such a law. It was an attempt to force popular sentiment in the country that demanded or justified such a law. It was an attempt to force popular sentiment in the country that demanded or justified such a law. It was an attempt to force popular sentiment, it was addressed to the Dassions of the country. It was based upon no existing necessity in the land. There was nowhere such a condition of insubordination as etther called for or could be releved or cured by it. It was a remarkable fact that one half the entire press of the country alwost without a dissent ing voice condemned and denounced such legislation and that a very large and most respectable class of the other balf of the press with great estructures and great ability equally condemned and denounced such legislation and th

their laughter. He was entirely willing that they shend enjoy their joke. It was a very good thing, and in order to all their enjoyment he would ask the Clerk to read the article from the Chicago Tribane of last Tuesday, entitled, "Shell the sword supersede the law?" and the sword supersede the law?" said that he commended it to the careful and prayer all consideration of the gentlemen on the other side of the Chicago Tribane being a leading organ of the Republican party. Whether it was a ready and present the said of the Chicago Tribane being a leading organ of the Republican party. Whether it was a ready and the said of the Chicago Tribane being a leading organ of the Republican party. Whether it was a ready and the said of the Chicago Tribane would be sorry that they had not followed the wise coursels given them by that paper.

Mr. Beck opposed the raport. He regarded it and the other con erect or eport as only intensifying what the Senate had determined to do. There had been only twalve vote cast, in the House against the repeal of the jurces' Test Oath, and yet the conference on the part of the House originally. It was an absolute unconditional surrender of the only thing in the bill that rendered it tolerable.

The Sherman amendment could never have hurt anybody, but the bill in its present form excluded from the jury box the Attorney-the cation in the South who had found the Republican party. General Longstreet could not sit on a jury, though the could hold the lightest office in the land. No man, Radical or Democrat, whoever fed a Confederate soldier, could sit on a jury. Those was not a Federal effect in the House, not even excepting General Butler, who had ever done an act of kindray corps from the jury box, because they had emptied their haver-webs to have a federal general had told him last might that this law would textude more than half his army corps from the jury box, because they had emptied their haver-webs to their further when the substitute for the Sherman amendment, and privileges of the H

The House proceeded to vote on the confarence report and it was agreed to by a strictly party vote. Year 33 may 74. So the bill goes to the President for his signs Mr. Conger moved that Mr. Foster, member elect from Michigan, he sworn in.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Dawes, Banks, Brocks, of New York, and Potter, as proposing to establish a dangerous piecedent, Mr. Foster not having any credentials to present, and it was necessived.

gatived.

The Fenate concurrent resolution for a final adjournment at 2 o'clock to day was passed.

Also, the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a rowmittee to wait on the President and inform him that Money and the following the following the power of the House.

Mr. Heck asked leave to offer a joint resolution asserting the power of the House to make or withhold appropriations to carry out treaties requiring appropriations of works.

tions to carry out treaties requiring appropriations of money.

Mesera Bingham and Maynard objected.

Mr. Beck moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution. Agreed to without the year and mays.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusette, asked unanimous consent to make a personal explanation of fifteen minutes.

Mr. Arthur, of Kentucky, objected.

Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules, in order that he might make the personal explanation. Agreed to—year, life; nays, 23.

Mr. Butler then proceeded to address the House in reference to the scene which took place in the Senate between himself and Senator Davis, of Kentdeky. Assuming Mr. Davis' cwn description of the occurrence to be the truth Mr. Butler summitted to the candid judgment of the House, and of all just men, which of the two had in that affair played the part of the blackguard. Mr. Davis was shielded from responsibility for what he had said by his senatorial toga, and thus shielded and pre-

isseted, he nested the effluvia of his reviling after the most high-toned manner of the chivairy.

Mr. Bock submitted whether Mr. Butler was not violating the pledge he had made to the Democratic side of the House when he got its consent to make the explanation that he would say nothing personally offensive to Senator Davis.

Mr. Butler denied having given that pledge. He had merely said that he would make no attack upon him. He had for nearly nine years suffered from assaults and charges of having appropriated to his own use small amounts of money in Louisiana, and now he would answer them once for all. He had captured and levied assessments on the Hebels of Louisiana to the amount of nearly \$3,00,000. He had charged himself with the amount in the books of the department. These books had been open for nine years, and even detraction had not said that he had not fully accounted for the amount. Referring to the investigation at the last session into the massement of the national asymms, he accused Mr. Farmsworth of having published in the Globe a speech not delivered and highly alanderous to him (Butler). By that act that gen-leman had put himself out of the rule of civilized warfare, and he would never beneaforth consider that gontleman's longue or pen a slander upon anybody, certainly ust on himself.

On motion of Mr. Kendall, a bill for a new land district

and he would never beneaforth consider that goutleman's tongue or pen a siander mpon anybody, certainly ust on himself.

On motion of Mr. Kendall, a bill for a new land district in Nevada was passed.

On motion of Mr. Morey, a bill for the re-establishment of the Monroe Land district in Louisiana was passed.

Mr. Farnsworth obtained permission to make a personal explanation in reply to Mr. Butler. He said it was too late in the day for that gest loman to not or airs and pro-less the rule of non-intercourse. He trusted that his (Farnsworth's) great age had not anything to do with such non-intercourse as suggested by him in reference to the St-nator from Kentucky. (Laughter.)

In reference to the investigation as to the management of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers he complained that the committee had not acted fairly in the matter in refusing among other things to require the treasurer of that institution (Mr. Butler) to preduce his bank-book, which would show that he had constantly on hand from \$100,000 to \$150,000 of Government money which he kept is his own private bank in his own name, and with which he speculated.

Mr. Butler made the point of order that this was an attack upon him instead of being a personal explanation.

The Speaker—Will the gentleman from Massachucetta state the words to which he objects, and the Chair will rule on the question?

Mr. Butler—I should say pretty much all of it. Loughter.) When I am told that I have gorged myself with public money I fuppose that that does not require a point of order to be made.

The Speaker ruled ahat such language was out of order.

Mr. Farnsworth—The member from Massachusetts al-

The Speaker ruled shat such language was out of order.

Mr. Farnsworth—The member from Masvachusetts aluded to my speech as published in the 'Globe, and I was only recounting the points of it to show that it was not unparliamentary.

The Speaker said he had so doubt that the language of the gentleman from Illinois was unparliamentary, and so ruled without hositation.

Mr. Farnsworth was allowed, by a vote of the House, to proceed in order.

Mr. Rauks remarked that it was not proper for a member to ask unanimous consent to make a personal texplanation, and then make criminal charges against a mamber.

The Sperker said he entirely agreed with the gentleman

The Specker said be entirely agreed with the gentleman roam Massachusetts.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that he also agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Laughter.) He went on to speak of the fransaction for the sale of a piece of property at Hampton' Virginia, for a national asylum, the property having been owned by Mr. Butler, but having been transferred by him to his brother-in-law, Mr. Hildrath, to cover appearances. In conclusion he said that if that transaction and the testimony given by Mr. Butler before the Committee on Military Affairs, at the last session, were before any petty jury in the United States it would convict him (Butler) of embezzlement and perjury (Laughter and great excitements.) That was all trait he had to say.

Mr. Butler remarked that he held in his hand a report of the Military Committee made last session on that subject, and he would read the closing paragraph as an answer to all that advertised calemny which might be put out against him anywhere. The paragraph which he read states that the committee was convinced that the funds of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers had been faithfully applied by the Board of Managers, and that the general management of the several branches of the asylum have been efficient. Also, that the committee had come to the conclusion that the trassurer, having accounted for all the funds of the asylum hat ever came into his hands, was to be entirely exonerated from any charge or suspicion of misappropriation, neglect, or other misconduct in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Butler said, in conclusion, that under that report he branded as fa se and calumnious everything that should be said against the President and Treasurer of the asylum. It was for the Military Committee to say whether its members had been corrupted under his (Butler's) lead. They could vindicate their own honor. He had not their honor in charge.

A SHATTERED MONUMENT.

The Grand Arc de Triomphe Battered to Pieces by the Guns of the Versaillists. A cable telegram announces that the Arc de

Triomphe has been destroyed by the fire from the guns of the Versaillists. Although the despatch does not particularize, it refers, in all probability, to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, in close proximity to the suburban district embracing Fort du Mont Valerien, Neuilly, and Aspieres, in which the struggle of the past two days between the Government and the insurgents has taken place.

The shattered monument was one of the grandest and most attractive in the French capital, having been the largest triumphal arch in Europe. From the locality known as the Place del'Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile twelve grand boulevards diverge, all taking different directions. In the centre of this rose the grand Triumphal Arch, opening into the Bois de Boulogne. It was erected to celebrate the victo es 'of the French under the republic and empire, its construction having been decreed by the First Napoleon, in 1806. In that year the cornerstone was laid, but the monument was of such gigantic proportions and such elaborate workmanship, and Interruptions were so frequent, that it was not finished until 1836. The total cost of the structure was about \$2,100,000. Its height was 152 feet, Its breadte 137, and its depth 68 feet; the height of the principal or

central arch being 90 feet. The decorations of the monument were commensurate with its grand proportions. Each front was ornamented with two principal groups of statuary, facing the Avenue Champs Elysee on the one side, and the bridge of Neuilly, over which such a desperate struggle has recently raged, on the other. Each of these groups are thirty-six feet high, the individual figures having a height of eighteen feet. The right-hand group on the Champs Elysee or Paris side represented the departure of the sons of France for the defense (?) of the country, the Genius of War encouraging the warriors to action. The lefthand group on this side represented the victories of 1810, with Napoleon I standing in dignified attitude, while Victory placed a crown upon his brow, Fame surmounting the whole. while History recorded his deeds, the group being rounded out by a foreign soldier in chains, his arm suspended to a tree. On the facade looking towards Neuilly, the right-hand group represented "Resistance," in the shape of a young man, guided by a Genius flitting over his head, and surrounded by his father and his wife, the latter holding a dead child in her ams, rushing to the defense of the nation. The left-hand group on the Neullly face represented "Peace," in the guise of a warrior sheathing his sword as he stood between his wife and children, the idea being further exemplified by another warrior engaged in taming a bull for the plough, and the Genius of Peace, crowned with laurel, shedding over both her protecting influence. The last two groups were executed by M. Etex, who received for the work \$30,000. Above the arch, on the northern side. is the Battle of Austerlitz, by M. Jecther, and on the southern side the Battle of Jemappes, by Marochetti. These sculptures were considered the finest that had ever been originated in France. In addition to these grand groups of statuary,

there were, in alto relievo, representations of the taking of Alexandria, the passage of the Bridge of Arcola, the surrender of Mustapha Pacha at the battle of Aboukir, and the death of General Marceau, these works being by Chaponiere, Fenchere, Seuvre, and Lemaire. Surmounting the whole was a frieze executed by several artists, and equally divided. That on the Eastern or Paris face, and extending over balf of the northern and southern fronts, represented the departure of the army for Italy, the deputies of the nation being grouped around the altar of the country distributing flags to the departing troops. On the corresponding half was the return of the victorious armies tendering to regenerated

France the fruits of their triumphs. Nearly all the figures were portraits.

The interior of the Arch was ascended by winding staircases, which led into several large balls. Two hundred and sixty-one steps led from the ground to the top, from which was presented a magnificent view of Paris on the east and the Bois de Boulogue on the west. Altogether, the monument was grand in design and artistic in execution, and it has, ever since its completion, been regarded as one of the principal attractions of the French capital.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. Term, 1869. No. 3. In Divorce.

MARGARET S. GRIEFENSTEIN VS. EDMUND GRIEFENSTEIN.

To Edmund Griefenstein, Respondent:—
Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonil should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on SATURDAY, May 6, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. Personal service having falled on account of your absence.

JOHN C. BULLITT.

No. 32 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, 2t Attorney for Libellant. IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL

PHIA.
In Divorce, December Term, 1869, No. 35.
ARTHUR H. WOODWARD vs. MELISSA T, WOOD-ARTHUR H. WOODWARD vs. MELISSA T. WOOD-WARD.

To Melissa T. Woodward, the above-named respondent:—Please take notice that a rule has been entered in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, May 6th, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimenti should not be granted. Personal services having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN C. BULLITT.

No. 32 S. THIRD Street, Patiadalphia, m2w Attorney for Libellant,

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